FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900.

The Supreme Issue of 1900. The silver issue has only been empha-

sized by the proceedings at Kansas City. The supreme issue of the campaign of 1896 is to be the supreme issue of the campaign of 1900—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, " without waiting for the aid or consent of any other

It is again to be a square fight between gold and silver.

The only question that has excited the least debate or provoked the slightest enthusiasm at Kansas City is free silver. All efforts to smother it or to evade it have been in vain. The demand for it has asserted itself as the dominant Democratic

On the other hand, "anti-imperialism" was only lugged to Kansas City and shoved to the front by main force. It was recognized there as it is recognized everywhere else as pure humbug. Only 16 to 1 is a genuine distinctive Democratic issue.

The Platform.

The old slaveholding doctrine that the Constitution follows the flag is revived and proclaimed in the Democratic platform of 1900. It is made the basis of the whole Democratic attack upon the policy of the Administration as to the new possessions, a policy described by the platform as "condemned by the Supreme Court in numerous decisions." Thus does the Democratic party return deliberately to an abandoned position and dig up the ashes of a theory buried and destroyed, it was supposed, by the Civil War.

The Democratic party is still the party of the Dred Scott decision and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. It uses, to stop the growth of the United States, the argument with which it once sought to make a way for the expansion of slavery.

The progress of the United States cannot be checked by these dead traditions of a ruined cause. The Democratic party is unequal to the present and afraid of the future. Its Constitutional law is for the dead and not for the living.

The Bryan panacea for the Philippines is familiar: a stable government and independence guaranteed by the United States. This would mean an unlimited amount of the "militarism" at which the resolutions

The talk about Trusts means as much and as little as such talk usually means. The proposition to put Trust products upon the free list is childish and the plan to hamper porporations in doing business outside of the States in which they are chartered is

The Trusts and imperialism take a good many words in the platform, but there is nothing to them or in them.

The Dingley law and the Currency bill are denounced, and the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them is demanded. Such an enlargement of the scope of the Interstate-Commerce law as will protect from discrimination is asked for, but what sort of enlargement that is nobody knows. The election of Federal Senators by the people; the establishing of a of Labor: arbitration the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law and the irrigation of the arid lands seemed to the Committee on Resolutions safe subjects to approve. Government by injunction is specifically disapproved.

The Democrats are for American construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal. They condemn the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. They throw sops to the Territories. They have discovered and rebuke "the ill-concealed alliance with England." an alliance first vouched for by the Ohio Democrats. They are "proud of the courage and fidelity of American soldiers and sailors:" so proud that they virtually support the enemies of those soldiers and sailors in the Philippines.

The resolution of sympathy for the Boers assures them that all Americans, "except the Republican officeholders," are on their side, an assertion as remote from courtesy as from truth. The Shipping Subsidy bill is classed among "barefaced frauds." The "lavish" appropriations of recent Republican Congresses are denounced, and the reduction and repeal of the war taxes are favored.

Finally, it appears that "our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our Constitutional republic is at stake." But it is impossible to believe that the Democrats are as scared as they pretend to be. At any rate, they will not scare the country.

Richardson on Monopoly and Scandals.

The speech of the Hon. JAMES D. RICH-ARDSON of Tennessee, as permanent chairman of the Kansas City Convention, is a it was conceived and elaborated by him some time ago for use either as the platform of the party, in case he should be charged with the job of writing the platform, or as a nominating address in case the honor of It affects the general style and conciseness and topical arrangement of a platform, but secure the needed extension of force, pronominating speech, with the candidate's magnified by increased pay and by the name reserved until the last sentence, according to the familiar and conventional practice.

Mr. RICHARDSON seems to have assumed long in advance that the convention would make a requisition of one sort or another upon his literary abilities. He seems to for the purpose of serving as the police of have burned much gas or oil in the effort to the Empire, and also the regular army, produce something worthy of the compiler as it now exists at home, for the purpose of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents | of training men to serve in the Imperial [Copyright, 1897, by James D. Richard- | police abroad. In the second place, they son)." It turned out that he was selected | propose that the Guards, increased to twelve neither as the platform maker nor as the nominator of BRYAN, so he delivered his like the Household Cavalry, be retained paper from the Chairman's desk, with some slight changes in the way of adaptation to the special occasion.

As would be expected by anybody who understands RICHARDSON'S character, the result was a fabric of feeble affectation almost painfully in contrast with the pre- No regiments from this army, nevertheless, tensions of the effort. The central device should be ever ordered abroad as units. of accepting Sixteen to One as the issue of but, if extra troops were required, comthe campaign, but only in the jocose form | posite regiments might be formed from of sixteen reasons why the Republican party | companies volunteering for service abroad should be turned out to one reason why out of militia battalions. In the next the water that, before they can return, their the Democracy should be put in, was child- place, the Volunteers should be thoroughly ishly artificial and inadequate. The speech | reorganized, and furnished with transport

aparison with it, Governor Thomas's present voluntary and elastic character

address is a masterpiece of forcefulness

On the question of trusts and monopolies RICHARDSON was emphatic. He declared that during the past three years of Republican rule "trusts have been propagated and fostered by legislation until they not only dominate all markets, but defy the very power of the Government itself." He was likewise severe upon certain Government officials whom he accused of using the opportunities of their offices to put money in their own pockets. "Time," he said, will not permit an amplification of all

these scandals." We mention the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDson's arraignment of "monopolies" and catalogue of "scandals" only to say that there was not a man in the convention hall who did not know that this was the same JAMES D. RICHARDSON who put a false copyright on a Government document, and is yet profiting by the nastlest little scandal of monopoly and fraud that has been exposed during the past three years of Republican

Bryan.

The BRYAN of 1896 was the accident of an emotion, a young orator of scarcely more than the required Presidential age whose winning manners and melodious voice charmed a convention that had already made up its mind to revolutionize Democracy and the country. The convention heard him speak, and forthwith it nominated him for President.

The Democratic candidate nominate vesterday hears the same name and wears the same physical frame and form, and entertains the same political ideas and purposes which the candidate of 1896 professed; but otherwise how different!

The BRYAN of 1900 is not the new toy and pet of a convention and the experiment of a party; he is the absolute master of the convention and of the party. He is the scourge of the timid and of the timeservers. He has forced together into effective cooperation all the factions and elements sharing in a general way his convictions. There are nominal distinctions of organization, but all are thoroughly Bryanized now, Democrats, Populists, Silver Republicans; and BRYAN stands at the head of a united and devoted following, with none to oppose his will or to question his authority.

Because he has been steadfast, consistent and bold, silver at sixteen to one rules the party again as it did four years ago. The foremost issue is unchanged. The great change will be in the personal estimate of BRYAN's strength and seriousness of purpose and stability of mind. He has fairly won the respect of his opponents, so far as it can be commanded by sincerity, persistency and courage in a vicious cause.

All this makes BRYAN's candidacy even greater menace than before to the prosperity of the United States. Four years ago he was regarded as a weak and somewhat the atrical person holding odious and dangerous notions about national policy. Recent light on his character has shown him to be a man who, if elected President, will do his honest utmost in that office to work the appalling damage which his theories contemplate.

How Will the British Army Be Reconstructed?

The capture of Pretoria by Lord ROBERTS has not shaken the conviction of intelligent Englishmen that the provisions for the defence of the British Empire need to be thoroughly reorganized. The obstacles to a drastic reconstruction are not underthing like a consensus that a strong and resolute man, like Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBER-LAIN, should be the next occupant of the War Office. As to the principle, however, on which the reorganization should take place, there is as yet a lack of agreement. Will the voluntary system be maintained, or would it be possible to reconcile the British nation to the modified form of conscription which seems to work well in Switzerland? That some trenchant change must be made is universally admitted. Never again should England be exposed to the jeopardy in which she has been placed by the concentration of something like 200,000 soldiers in South Africa. Fortunately, she has escaped the necessity of defending India or Egypt, or of resisting an invasion of the British Isles, but, in the crisis by which she has been suddenly confronted in China, she might have used to great advantage soldiers who were not forthcoming. She cannot take for granted that such good fortune will again be hers. She must, in one way or another, acquire a military force commensurate with her world-wide responsibilities.

Most of the military experts on the Continent believe that only in one way can the problem be solved; namely, by adopting the Continental method of conscription. which converts every man of military age into a trained soldier. It is probable that, until England herself is confronted with the necessity of meeting an imminent invasion, such a remedy will be regarded as worse than the disease. Considered as the chief purveyor of manufactured articles to the rest of the world, England cannot afford to deduct from her productive energy somewhat unusual document. Apparently the work that might be done by all of her robust adult males during three or even two years of their lives. Can the defence of the British Empire be assured in any other way? We began by intimating that two other methods of solving the problem naming the candidate should fall to him. have been suggested. It is alleged that the voluntary principle might suffice to was also so shaped as to be available for a vided the incentives to enlistment were promise of a pension after a fixed term of service, or liability to service. Those who advocate this mode of reform propose a number of changes in the existing state of things. They would, to be sure, retain the present regular army, as it exists abroad, battalions of a thousand men each, should, normally for the defence of the British Islands, except in the event of a sudden emergency abroad. They hold, however, that the militia and yeomanry should be greatly increased in numbers and organized as an efficient field army in all particulars.

of the force. So much for the active army. With regard to its supplements, the advocates of the voluntary system would retain the present regular army reserve; the militia and yeomanry reserve, destined, however, solely for home service; a Volunteer reserve; a home-defence reserve formed from the trained men in the country, and, finally, a simple organization for calling out a levy in mass of the population in case of need.

It is evident that the word "simple" does not apply to such a system or to any part of it. We presume that no military expert would regard as possible the quick and efficient coordination of its heterogeneous elements. That is why some far-sighted Englishmen are beginning to favor the adoption of the Swiss modification of the Continental conscriptive system. We must bear in mind that no country in the world, unless it be England, has more to lose than has Switzerland by subtracting from its productive power the capabilities of all its robust adult males for three, or even two, years of their lives. Such a grievous loss of productivity the Swiss have found means to avoid. Their present system dates from 1874, when, taught by observation of the Franco-Prussian War, the Helvetian Republic substituted a Federal for a Cantonal organization. Under the existing system every adult Swiss is liable to serve in the Army. As a matter of fact, the physical examination is so severe that only a little more than one-half of those examined prove satisfactory. These are denominated "recruits," and are drilled in their first year for forty-five days if they belong to the infantry, and for eighty days if they are in the cavalry. Subsequently, the infantry are called out every other year for a "repetition course" varying from fourteen to eighteen days; the cavalry every year for ten days. In the intervening year, each infantryman has to shoot a minimum of fifty rounds. In his thirty-second year the citizen joins the Landwehr. Here he must still keep up his shooting, but he is only called out every fourth year from eight to eleven days At 45, he passes into the Landsturm, a force which is not called out except in the last emergency. A point to be noted is that those citizens who on the physical examination are rejected for recruits pay a special tax of \$1.25 per head and an income tax equivalent to four pence in the pound sterling of income. It is another peculiarity of the Swiss system that, with very few exceptions, the officers rise from the ranks. There is no doubt that, of all methods of applying the conscriptive principle, the Swiss system deducts from industry the smallest fraction of productive energy. How effective it would prove in case of war remains to be tested, but the Swiss themselves have no doubt that they would prove able to defend their country.

The "National Game."

The baseball news for the Fourth of July was a study for psychologists and athletes alike. "Am I reading about an open-air game?" the man of muscle would say. The psychologist would have tried to explain how the people in the stands, habituated to seek the diversion of a certain kind of sport, could tolerate it in its conversion into the very antithesis of sport, positive rowdviem

At Cincinnati the team of the New York club, of which Mr. ANDREW J. FREEDMAN is the guiding spirit, included a wellknown player named Doyle. Doyle was called "out" by the umpire, EMSLIE. Whereupon the player, whom the rules forbid even to question an umpire's decision, struck the umpire, and a short fight was ended by Doyle knocking EMSLIE down. The former was arrested

and bailed. At Rochester there was a misunderstand ing as to the game between the nines of Rochester and Toronto, and the end of it was that the Toronto manager, BARROW, assaulted the Rochester manager, Bucken-BERG, blackening his eye. BARROW was arrested and bailed.

At Providence a player abused the umpire so strenuously that he was ordered off the field. He refused to go and the game was

forfeited. We find an appropriate supplement to this story in the Denver Republican of June 30. Our contemporary thus describes Denver's

"It was won, too, in spite of MAUCK, who was fairly rized by the Nebraska bullies, who have tried bluff where they could not win by ball playing. They wrangled in season and out, insulted the umpire and the spectators without a word of rebuke, and, when their blundering had put Denver on the road to victory, frightened the cringing umpire into changing his decision already correctly given and setting the home team back into a dangerous position from which it had just escaped. This was in the eighth inning, with the score tied, men on first and third and only one out, so that every thing was in favor of Denver's bringing home the one run needed to win. During a baseless wrangle, one of fifty which the umpire permitted, MILLER slipped off first base and stole second. Time had not been called and the ball was in play, so that MILLER had a perfect right to the bag. The umpire declared him safe. Then MCVICKER dashed in from centre field, threw down his glove at the umpire's feet, shook his fist in the umpire's face and shricked against the decision, while half a dozen more Omaha players crowded about and enforced his demand with un seemly language, which was quite audible in the stands and which should have been sufficient to have

put every offender out of the game. Instead of standing upon the plain rules of the League and fining every man who questioned his decision in a matter of judgment, MAUCK wabbled in the midst of the mob of Nebraskans and, scared and beaten out of his own opinion, changed his decision

and sent MILLER back to first base." Such is the thing known as the "National Game," as it is managed by the National League, on which all minor leagues are modelled. It is contemptible, compared with prize-fighting. In the ring men slug each other, but always with gloves and always in obedience to the rules of the sport as interpreted by the umpire.

Boating and Bathing.

ment and relaxation from ordinary cares it serves, also, to remind the thoughtful that the season when great care should be taken by pleasure seekers has begun. Between now and the middle of September the newspapers are sure to contain many reports of accidents from drowning and cycling and numerous other causes common at this time of the year. While of course some of the mishaps will not be due to a lack of caution, certainly a large number of them may be avoided if those in pursuit of recreation will think twice when tempted to unwarranted risks.

Nothing is more certain than that many young people from the city, when endeavoring to get the most fun possible at the seaside, will ignore the rules governing safety. Swimmers will venture so far into strength will become exhausted. Indiscretion of this sort constitutes one of the most of Mr. RICHARDSON fell pretty flat. In and full equipment, while retaining the frequent causes of drowning; yet the sad fate of those who in the past have failed to

take warning has taught a lesson which, alas, is too frequently forgotten.

There is perhaps no sport more delightful than that which comes from guiding a sailboat. New Yorkers regard it as a rare privilege to engage boats by the day or hour and demonstrate their knowledge of seamanship; but although the ambition is laudable, it too often happens that courage is permitted to outweigh skill, and bronzed skippers shake their heads knowingly at the peril and unconcern of their youthful rivals. There is a vast difference between steering a bicycle over smooth pavements and piloting a sailboat on the water. Even if other craft are near at hand, assistance is frequently impossible in case of accident. The proper manipulation of rudder and sails is something with which the aspiring sailorman cannot be too thoroughly familiar; and unless he has been schooled by practical experience, wisdom dictates that the young man from the metropolis should choose some other fun rather than sailing.

A source of great danger on the water is the overcrowding of rowboats. There has probably not been a summer in the last twenty years when several lives have not been lost through carelessness in allowing too many persons to occupy one boat. A party wishing to go out refuses to be divided, and ten or twelve persons crowd into a boat capable of carrying safely but four or five. The boat rolls or lists unexpectedly and, when it is too late to help matters, the hapless victims find themselves struggling in the water. A sad case of this sort which occurred summer before last, when a whole family were drowned, should serve to warn those unacquainted with the danger of loading small boats beyond their natural capacity. With the opportunities for enjoying a day in the surf or on the bay so numerous as they are about New York, it will be a pity if any one has to deny himself from them; but it will be a much greater pity if a cool and exhilarating pastime induces the inexperienced to imperil their lives.

Bryan Smashes the Trimmers.

The opportunists, the trimmers and the camp followers were trying to have the Democratic party get away from the Chicago platform as much as possible, while seeming to get on it. Mr. BRYAN cuts the whole tangle of cowardice and intended imposture. Absolute master of his party, he is now using his power for a good end. His platform will be fraud, but at least he will not try to deceive anybody into believing that it does not mean what he' means by it. He puts aside his timid friends who believe in the Chicago platform but had rather not insist too much upon their principles. He puts aside the HILLS and GORMANS who itch for political power and believe that compromise and dicker and surrender are the essentials of statesmanship. He says to them and to all his party: "Put in the new issues, but put in the old ones, too. Reaffirm the Chicago platform generally, if you wish, but reaffirm specially and strongly the silver issue."

So BRYAN, who is the platform, makes the platform. He doesn't hedge or sneak. He fights in the open. A frank and honest man, however fantastically mistaken in his ideas and melodramatic in his language.

Western civilization must rub its eyes and vonder at the scarcely conceivable horror of all its Ambassadors being in danger or dead, it is not known which, in a capital regarded by all as one of the most important in the world. The result cannot be foreseen, but it is difficult to imagine such a catastrophe passing without some of the Governments which long for a radical change in the affairs of China, Russia and Germany in particular, failing to profit by it. This makes the task of the American Government all the harder.

most unrestrainable politicians ever known. In spite of his treatment at Chicago and Kansas City he was found to be in at the death, and so he seconded the nomination of BRYAN.

A year-old horse, a filly. Persimmon its sire and Ornament its dam, was sold at auction in England, on the Fourth of July, for \$50,000, the top price for an animal of that age.

This does not mean that the filly is doomed to worthlessness and obscurity, although the history of the turf indicates such a fate. The yearling that first gave the world a sensation of this sort, Maximilian, sold for \$20,000 years ago, was nothing but beauty and pedigree. On the track he once won a thousand-dollar race and at the stud he was never known. King Thomas, America's first contribution to this peculiar class of costly and useless fame was another Maximilian, except that his one win won but \$500. There have been many others. But still the Persimmon filly may amount to something after all.

Chicago, the greatest reading centre in the world!
-Chicago Times-Herald. Also the greatest writing centre in the world

Newspaper row, last night, presented s strange contrast to past election years. A few dozen silent men stood in the darkness watching the bulletin boards for the announce ment of the nomination at Kansas City. When it came not a cheer was raised. Even the Bryan organs were unable to pump up enthusiasmnot an electric light, not a brass band—sileno and gloom over all

There was a wild roar of applause for BECK-HAM of Kentucky in the Kansas City Convention yesterday. The methods by which Goebel and BECKHAM were counted in in Kentucky, and the methods by which Democratic rule is maintained in other Southern States generally are the same in spirit and purpose. The applause for BECKHAM was a grateful acknowledgment of Democratic indebtedness to the rule of the minority. And the same vocal chords that were strained by howling for BECKHAM were strained by howling for government by consent of the

Date for Pan-American Congress Fixed. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- After an exchange of views with the United States Government the Government of Mexico has fixed Oct. 22, 1901. as the date for the assembling of the Pan-American Congress to be held in the city of Mexico. The United States and every Latin-American republic will be represented.

Harvard School for Cuban Teachers Opened CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 5 .- The Cuban schoolteachers, numbering about twelve hundred and fifty in all, received their first lessons at the Har-yard Summer School to-day. At 8:30 a meeting was held in Sanders's Theatre. President Eliot and Supt. Fry spoke briefly.

Religious Training of the Young. From the International Journal of Ethics. The new psychology has done little beyond emyoung, but all are agreed that the old method of teaching religion is based on insufficient insight. The 'New England Rhymes," beginning

"In Adam's fall We sinned all."

are now, and rightly in the opinion of the writer, a garded as out of date. Religion is, therefore, being If it be true that the War Department is about to studied; but with very small result beyond a statis cal survey of the chief emotions-fear, sense of sin. the feeling after God and allied states of con ness. But the time is not far distant when, with the aid of exact method, resigned and easily as reading or spelling. aid of exact method, religion may be taught as readily

OREGON OFF THE ROCKS.

Battleship Floated and Started for the Kure Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, July 5.- The good news that the battleship Oregon is safe came to the Navy Department this evening in the following message from the commander of the gunboat

"CHEPOO, July 5. Secretary of the Navy, Washington: "Wilde announces Oregon floated this after oon. Pumps control water. Goes Kure dock-

vard, inland sea. RODGERS. The Wilde referred to is Capt. George F. F. Wilde, the Oregon's commander. The place the battleship went ashore was about fifty miles from Chefoo, and it is supposed that Capt. Wilde sent the news to Commander Rodgers by one of the vessels sent to assist him Arrangements were made by this Government with the Government of Japan through Lieut. Albert Key, United States Naval Attaché at Tokio, for docking the Oregon at the Japanese naval station. The Port Arthur drydook which Russia tendered, was found to be too small to accommodate the Oregon, so Japan offered the use of docks at Yokohama, Nagasaki

The new dock at the latter place, begun in 1898, has just been completed and is large enough for the American battleship. It is 476 feet over all, 443 feet over blocks, 89 feet wide and has a depth of 32% feet. It will take a 15,000-ton ship. In the arsenal at Kure is a large turning and fitting shop and there is a foundry near completion for the manufacture of large guns. These assure prompt repairing of the Oregon.

The Oregon is now regarded as more than ever a "good luck" ship. Her wonderful voyage of 15,000 miles from the Pacific coast to the West Indies without a breakdown her marvellous burst of speed in the Santiago engagement after that long run, her return to the Pacific coast in good condition, and her voyage across the Pacific to Manila without a mishap. all served to win her that title. Her latest piece of fortune in getting off the rocks to which she was pinned after lying on them nearly a week in the typhoon season confirms it.

SOME SINGERS PROTEST.

Feeling Follows the Last of the Festivities of the Northeastern Saengerbund.

The festivities of the Nineteenth Northeastern Saengerbund came to an end vesterday afternoon at Ridgewood Park when an infor mal picnic for as many of the delegates as re nained in Brooklyn was held. There were no regular exercises and the gathering was much smaller than it had been on the day before. There was a meeting of the delegates and one of the subjects discussed was the decision of the judges to give to the city and county singing society competition the golden lyre originally intended as the second prize

When it was asked on Wednesday evening which society had won the second prize in this competition, the judges answered that it had

which society had won the second prize in this competition, the judges answered that it had gone to the United Singers of Long Island City. This society was not entered among those to compete for the Emperor's prize and there was considerable speculation as to the right under the circumstances to win the second award. No explanation was forthcoming from the judges at that time. It was not learned until yesterday that the judges had decided without conferring with the delegates to place this prize to the credit of the city societies.

It was, of course, impossible that the conduct of such a large affair, successful as the Saengerfest was, should have been satisfactory to all parties. So protests were heard yesterday that covered nearly all of the points in the festival, from the justice of the awards down to the soloists at the public concerts. The members of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, for instance, teel slighted because their conductor, Louis Koemminich, was not appointed assistant conductor to Arthur Claasen, who was in charge of the festival. They say that this distinction was promised to him, although in the end only Mr. Claasen conducted, and threaten to bring the case before the council of the Northeastern Saengerbund.

"Such complaints are the result of every Saengerfest" said one of the officers of the feature.

heard of again after the disappointment and feeling of the unsuccessful candidates have subsided. There have even been objections to the soloists engaged for the public concerts on the ground that they are all pupils of a certain New York singing teacher whose father was a very important figure in the festival. There have also been charges that at least two of the visiting delegations had brought with them professional singers who received a certain fixed sum for singing in the competitions. "Some of the other societies have protested that the Brooklyn organizations should not have taken part at all and left the competition for the Emperor's prize to the visiting delegations. They quote in support of this contention the action of the Philadelphia societies, which refused to compete for certain prizes when the Saengeriest was held in their city three years ago, and left them entirely to the visiting delegations."

PALISADES COMMISSION MEETS. George W. Perkins Elected President-Con

mittees Appointed. The first formal meeting of the New York Palisades Interstate Park Commission was held vesterday in the office of George W. Perkins in the New York Life Insurance Building. Several attempts to get the commission together, so

attempts to get the commission together, so that it could organize, have been made, but were unsuccessful. At yesterday's meeting, however, the only absentee was D. McNeely Stauffer of Yonkers. Those present were George W. Perkins, J. DuFratt White, Ralph Trautmann, Nathan F. Barrett, who are the New York members of the commission, and Abram S. Hewitt of Ringwood, Col. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, Franklin W. Hopkins of Alpine, William A. Linn of Hackensack, Abram DeRonde of Englewood, the New Jersey members of the commission.

The first business transacted was the election of officers which resulted as follows: President, Mr. Perkins; Vice-President, Mr. Hewitt, Treasurer, Mr. Trautmann, and Secretary, Mr. White. Three committees were then appointed, one to investigate the proceedings of all previous commissions, and to obtain whatever maps, surveys and records of the Palisades there are extant, another to secure permanent officers for the commission, and one to draw up a set of by-laws for the government of the commission. An invitation was presented to the commission to inspect the Palisades from Mr. Richard Stevens's yacht, Alleen, on July 13. It was accepted. The commission then adjourned to meet again on the afternoon of July 10, in Mr. Perkins's office.

BANKS MAY IGNORE SUBPŒNAS. Effort to Get Georgia Ledgers to New York is

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.-David K. Catherrood, personal bookkeeper of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia; John Morris, personal bookkeeper of the Merchants' National Bank, and John D. Gorman, personal bookkeeper of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company, were served this morning with subpecnas duces! tecum to appear before United States Commissioner Shields in New York July 11 and give testimony for the Government in the case of the United States vs. B. D. Green et al., charged with conspiracy. The banks have referred the matter to their lawyers, and it is learned that the legal representatives of one of them has decided that the subpects of one of them has decided that the subpects of one of them has decided that the subpects of one of them has decided that the subpects of them have to be obeyed, as they order the persons subpects of the persons subpects of the form the form the fact that the did not think the clerk would be allowed to go to New York with the personal ledger of the bank if there was no legal reason for his departure. It is inferred from the fact that he has caused the subpects to be issued that District Attorney Erwin intends going rather deeply into the Green and Gaynor case before the United States Commissioner. It was in these three banks that the deposits of the alleged conspirators were made during the time it is said they were pilfering from the Government. sonal bookkeeper of the Merchants' Nations

pilfering from the Government. NEW ORDER AS TO WARSHIP TRIALS. Vessels Must Be Finished Before They Have

Their Preliminary Tests. WASHINGTON, July 5 .- In view of the criticisms by the Naval Inspection Board of the cisms by the Naval Inspection Board of the Navy Department's policy of putting the battle-ships Kentucky and Kearsarge into commission and giving them their trials before they were completed, the Department to-day directed that hereafter the preliminary acceptance trial of a vessel shall not take place before it has been completed in all particulars and the final acceptance trial six months later. The final trials have heretofore taken place within five months from the date of the preliminary trials.

end 10,000 troops from the Philippines to Taku, and replace them with regiments now in service in Cuba. the movement will be supported by the country, and cannot be too soon undertaken. The situation in China has been dailled with too long aiready. There are yet Americans in that region whose lives may be saved by vigorous action.

Up for His Children. Peter S. Hoe, who is 80 years old, has brought an action in the Supreme Court to set aside securities, mainly for the benefit of his children, Richard M. Hoe, Charles R. Hoe, Edward S.

Hoe and Frederic H. Hoe. Mr. Hoe, who has lived on his income for sev eral years, avers that he confided the charge of his affairs to his son Richard M. Hoe. He says raised the wind for Kansas populism, but they that his son has induced him to allenate most of his property by instruments which he did not fully comprehend, but which he signed mainly on statements of his son Richard that it was best for him and his children that they should be executed.

On Jan. 25, 1895, the plaintiff avers, he pu different securities of a market value of different securities of a market value of \$110,000 in trust with his son Richard and Richard's wife, Annie L. Hoe, under an agreement by which the income of the fund should be divided so that his sons Charles R., Edward S. and Frederic H. Hoe should receive a third of the income each, with remainders over to their wives and children. In the event of failure of children Columbia College was to share in the principal, taking the share of his childless son. Subsequently he put \$55,000 more in trust with the same trustees, in a way by which he was to have the income for life with remainder over to the son Richard and his wife Annie. There were provisions by which Richard was empowered to terminate each trust.

The sons Frederic H. and Edward S. Hoe have a farm near New Brunswick, N. J. Charles R. Hoe resides at Cranford, N. J. The address of Richard M. Hoe in the papers is Seal Harbor, Me. The plaintiff asks that that his son Richard M. Hoe and his wife Annie be enjoined from disposing of any of the property pending an action to set aside the trust agreements, and that a receiver be appointed of the property pending the trial of the action. The defendants being non-residents, Justice McAdam yesterday issued an order for service of the summons by publication.

Richard M. Hoe lives at 11 East Seventy-first street. He married Annie L. Dows, the daughter of David Dows & Co., at 102 Produce Exchange, which is now in liquidation. He is at present in Seal Harbor, Me. \$110,000 in trust with his son Richard and Rich-

SYRACUSE MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

Nine Indictments Found by a Special Gran Jury for Misuse of Public Funds. SYRACUSE, July 5 .- The special Grand Jury

appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to investirate municipal affairs reconvened to-day and reported nine additional bills of indictment wo of which are for felonies in auditing of causing to be audited false and fraudulent claims. Those accused under these indict ments are William H. Hammerle, Christian D Snyder and former Alderman Clarence Rice, William F. Saunders and Frank J. Costello, indicted Jointly for participation in the bathhouse deal, and former Alderman Rice separately for false audit of a bill for publishing 'souvent's for the League of American Municipalities.' Edward F. Degraw was indicted for the assessment roll forgeries developed in the last municipal campaign. Former Alderman Charles G. Saldon, Clarence E. Rice and Alderman George Freeman were indicted for conspiracy in fraudulently procuring public work to be done in violation of the charter. Against former Overseer of the Poor Jacob Sehl were reported five indictments for grand lareeny in misappropriating public funds. Mr. Sehl, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty and was held in \$500 bail on each indictment. The bail in the Aldermanic felony cases was fixed at \$1,000 and in the other cases at \$500. E. N. Wilson appeared for the accused men, all of whom pleaded not guilty Rice, William F. Saunders and Frank

COMR. MURPHY SELLS HIS SALOONS Decides to Get Out of the Business and Sell Out to His Bartenders.

Dock Commissioner Charles F. Murphy, who s the Tammany Hall leader of the Eighteenth Assembly district, has gone out of the liquor business. For as long as any one in the Tam many organization can remember, Mr. Murphy has had three saloons on the East Side of the city, one at Second avenue and Twentieth street, another at First avenue and Eighteenth street and still another at Avenue A and Twenty-third street. The Anawanda Club, the Tammany organization of the district, had its birth over Murphy's Second avenue place, and is there now. All of the Murphy saloons have is there now. All of the Murphy saloons have been making money for years and it was a surprise to his friends when the Dock Commissioner announced that he had sold out. Mr. Murphy said yesterday that the purchasers of his places were men who had been employed by him for many years as bartenders. They had the money to buy, he said, and as he wanted to get out of the business anyway, he thought the most just thing to do was to give the men, who most just thing to do was to give the men who had worked for him for years the first chance to buy.

LOST HOLD OF HER PARACHUTE. Woman Aeronaut Has a Bad Fall at [Point of

Pines, Mass. BOSTON, July 5.-The second balloon accident this summer at the Point of Pines occurred yes terday afternoon, when Miss Millie Tilley fel forty feet to the roof of a soda fountain booth and was severely injured internally. Miss Tilley and Prof. T. H. Flowers were billed for a ley and Prof. T. H. Flowers were billed for a balloon ascension and double parachute jump, and a large crowd was on hand. The couple went up all right, the woman's parachute being below that of her fellow traveller's. The wind was off shore and carried the balloon toward the corner of the hotel. It passed this in safety, but had not risen high enough to clear the poplar trees which line the shore. Miss Tilley's parachute caught in the top of one of these trees and her hold on the trapeze bar was broken. She dropped through the branches to the pavilion roof and rolled to the ground.

NEWPORT AUTOMOBILES BARRED. Ferry to Narragansett Pier Wont Carry Tho Run With Gasolene.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 5 .- Newport cottager are again having trouble over their automo biles, this time owing to the refusal of the amestown Ferry Company to allow machine propelled by gasolene on their boats. This the only way for vehicles to reach Narraganset the only way for vehicles to reach Narragansett Pier, and a majority of the machines owned by cottagers are run by gasolene. Several strong protests were made, but the ferry company appealed to Supervising Inspector-General Dupont, who says that automobiles operated by gasolene engines cannot be carried by freight or passenger steamships. He decides that section 4472 of the Revised Statutes absolutely prohibits the ferriage of naphtha or gasolene under any circumstances on either freight or passenger steamships. The cottagers declare that they will yet force the ferry company to carry them.

GLOBE TROTTER WEDS HIS NURSE

Took Place in Lynn. LYNN. Mass., July 5.-Arthur F. Cary of this city was married this afternoon to Miss Heler Isabel Aytoun of Melbourne, Australia. He met Miss Aytoun two years ago while he was on a journey around the world. Three years ago he wheeled from Boston to San Francisco and then took a steamer to Australia, where he and then took a steamer to Australia, where he remained several months. While in Melbourne he was sick, and for several weeks Miss Aytoun was his nurse. Finally he recovered and continued his trip through India and Europe. On his return home he corresponded with the young woman, and finally it was arranged that she should journey to Lynn alone and become his bride. She started from Melbourne two months ago. The bridegroom is a civil engineer.

Tugboat Men and the Fire-A Vigorous De fence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I desire to protest in the strongest possible manner against the unjust and groundless charges pub lished in some of the New York papers against "the harbor tugboat men" at the North German Lloyd fire. I was an eyewitness of that disaster, and saw hundreds of tugs doing all that it was possible for their crews to do with them—risking their own boats and lives often. But if some of the captains lost their wits and did unreasonable things under their appalling surroundings is it to be wondered at? If there was a brute in one of the pilothouses why should the remainder of the brave and bighearted men be maligned? If such a brute or brutes were seen—as claimed—why not name and prosecute them? The tug captains themselves would be the first to help if evidence can be furnished.

I repeat it is outrageous to charge such a brave, honorable and useful set of men with such conduct.

New York, July 3. 'the harbor tugboat men" at the North Ger

Famous Pink Sold to the Khedive

BOSTON, July 5.- The Mrs. Thomas W. Lawson pink which, according to reports, was sold to Mr. Lawson by a local florist for \$30,000, is reported sold again, this time to an agent of the Khedive of Egypt. A despatch to the Boston Traveller gives the news.

AGED PETER S. HOE SUES A SON MOLLIE, KANSAS, CORN AND HELL. Wishes to Set Aside Trusts of \$165,000 Tied A Sunflower Sage Considers the Relations of

Things. From the Wichita Eagle.

Mollie Lease's advice to the Kansas farmers trusts by which he tied up \$165.000 in cash and to "raise less corn and more hell" proved a prophecy for the Pop party, but it cut the hog crop short. Her followers, instead of polishing plough handles, wore the gable ends of their overalls out in polishing the upper decks of convenient dry goods boxes. Mollie's words knocked the stuffing out of Kansas pocketbooks. Mollie's inspiration in emptying the corn cribs filled all the offices with Pops and all the air with the wails of the calamity party, Kanyas soil was just as rich, her sunshine just as constant, and her rains just as frequent under Pop poverty as under these prosperous times, when there is an abundance of everything and good prices. The "less corn and more hell" policy in putting Pops into office was tough on Kansas. The weeds flourished, but her railways went into the hands of receivers. The whisker crop increased in a notable way, but Kansas hogs went hungry. With all of this standing undisputed, and none of it forgotten, the Pop party persistently sneers because the Republicans are claiming that the good crops of the past two years are due to the Republican party and its policy. Of course they are, The fact is self-evident and undeniable. If the majority had continued to sit around and do nothing but curse and howl and quote Modile Lease, Kansas would have been just as hard up to-day as we were with Peffer in the United States Senate complaisantly combing his whiskers with his fingers and quoting figures to prove that every man, woman and child in the country could have a million dollars each, the only thing necessary to make everybody rich being the enactment of a law authorizing the printing of the necessary extra number of dollars. Government printing presses cannot make good times when ploughs are rusty, factories silent and mines closed, all of which combined simply means "more hell," and as preached by Mollie. The more corn and wheat, the greater number of hogs and cattle, the "less hell" there will be for Kansas, is the doctrine and policy of the Republican party. der Pop poverty as under these prosperous

CLEANING UP THE CENSUS. By Monday the Last Books From This County

Supervisor Charles S. Wilbur anounced last night that all the work of counting the people of Manhattan and The Bronx

will be completed by next Tuesday. "There are now in Washington the complete counts, all verified, of 800 out of the 1,100 districts," said Mr. Wilbur. "The work of verifying the remaining 300 districts is going ahead satisfactorily and will be completed by Monday, when the books will be sent by registered mail to Washington. The enumerators in 500 of the districts have already received their checks and the pay for the interpreters and special employees of the bureau will be here early next week. My efforts to make a complete count of New Yorkers who went abroad before the enumerators got around to them have been very successful. I secured the foreign addresses of as many of these travellers as I could, and sent them blanks with a formal request that they fill them out. I was uncertain what the result would be, but, as I have already received between 300 and 400 of the blanks back, each one properly filled out, I am more than satisfied. I think that the count in Manhattan and The Bronx was as complete as it was possible to make. I am not at liberty to give out any figures, and so the people of New York will have to wait until the Washington bureau gets through with the books before they will hear any results." when the books will be sent by registered mail

LIGHTNING HIT LIBERTY.

But Has Done It so Often That the Lady The bronze young woman who holds up the

light in the upper bay was held up herself on Wednesday evening by Col. Vulcan of the Aerial Artillery. Miss Liberty is used to bolts, having a few thousand bronze ones in her system, and she absorbed Col. Vulcan's shaft on Wednesday as if lightning were her daily diet. Niel Lafferty, who guards the Manhattan shore from which folks embark to visit the statue, says from which folks embark to visit the statue, says that the lightning hit her in the heel and that unlike Achilles, she was not a bit affected by the shock. In fact, Niel says, Miss Liberty cannot be shocked, at least not by lightning. She has been hit so many times that Capt. Long, superintendent of the Liberty Route ferry, says his log is not big enough to hold the record. Sometimes she is hit on the uplifted arm, sometimes in the gown and sometimes she gets it in the neck. Capt. Long says it is no way to treat a lady, but maybe Col. Vulcan thinks little of modern goddesses. Besides being full of volts Miss Liberty is full of lightning rods, and that is one of the reasons that Col. Vulcan's artillery ns that Col. Vulcan's artillery bangs away in vain.

THE PAINLESSNESS OF DEATH.

Testimony of Men Who Have Been on the "The Gospel According to Darwin" by Dr.

Woods Hutchinson. There need be no shrinking dread of the "pangs of dissolution," the "final agony," for such things have little existence save in disordered imaginations. Ask any physician whose head is silvered over with gray. and he will tell you that while disease is often painful, death itself is gentle, painless, natural, like the fading of a flower or the falling of a leaf. It is literally true that there is a time to die as well as to live, and when that time comes the event becomes not only tolerable, but, like all other natural processes desirable; every fibre of our tired, worn-out being de-

mands it. The overwhelming majority of such records of authentic "last words" as we possess reccho the saying of Charles II. on his deathbed: "If this be dying.

Even in such an extreme case as death under the fangs of wild beasts, all those who have gone very near the Valley of the Shadow from this cause unite in testifying, incredible as it may seem, that after the tion of pain.

For instance, Livingstone, upon one occasion, was ground; and, making his teeth meet in his shoulder ragged him a considerable distance into the jungle before his followers could come to his assistance. Livingtone asserts most positively that he was perfeetly conscious of what was happening when he was being carried, could hear the cries of his friends, and ondered how long it would take them to reach him, but that he felt no pain or fear whatever, nothing bu a strange, drowsy, dreamy sensation. And yet his shoulder was so severely injured that he never fully recovered the use of it, and his body was identified after death by the scars.

Sir Samuel Baker reports a similar experience with a bear which he had wounded. The great brute felled him by a stunning blow from its paw, and he was aroused to consciousness by its crunching the bones of his hand; it continued the process up his arm, and had almost reached the shoulder before the rescuing party could reach him, and yet Sir Samuel declares that he felt no pain whatever, and that his only sensation was one of intense resentment against the beast or seeming to enjoy the taste of him so much. Nor are these by any means exceptional instances, as many other such reports could be collected, and it is almost an axiom with surgeons that the severer the injury the less the pain. Many a man has received began to fall.

In Memory of Captain Mirow.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: WILL gallant German sailor, Hans Mirow, the commande of the ill-fated Saale, who perished at his post of duty last Saturday? To those who had the honor and pleasure of knowing him, his fate seems unnecessarily cruel and sad, and it was the probable result of his de votion to his charge. He was a peculiarly punctillous and brave gentleman, and with rugged courage possessed the gentlest of hearts and most modest of

natures. Only two days before his death I met him at the bedside of a little sick child to whom he often came bringing flowers and words of kind sympathy. It was probably this very consideration for others that led to his death.

He was a fine, noble character and is deserving of the homage of all men who appreciate what is good and lofty and pure. ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON. NEW YORK, July 4.

A Tree Is Known by Its Pruits.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of your correspondents suggests "a great national Cath-Such a sentiment is ridiculous and should never be allowed to go into print.

The man who does the most good in the world from the point of view of religion is the man who acts his religion in the presence of his fellow men. He worships in church and acts out of church. He does not seek to thrust his views on a curious public through the

NEW YORK, July 4.